R.R. RUN-AROUND
Kane’s Agency Insures Profits to N.Y.N.H.R.R. Shareholders on Labor Alone

A simple expedient in search of work recently by two of The Catholic Worker’s permanent guests uncovered fresh testimony that abuses in the field of unskilled labor are still flourishing.

The offender this time, as many times before, is Kane’s Agency, Chatham Square and Providence, R.I., a labor contractor for the Hartford Railroad, The bill of many grievances this time is one of insufficient and poor food at a lodging conditions for the help.

Many years before, the name of Kane’s Administration was never whispered, yet now the very name is a synonym for the sort of labor agent who is yes, there is a lot to say about this.

English Court Tests Conscience

Case of Catholic C. O. Arouses Widespread Interest

In the January Catholic Worker there appeared a story about an English Catholic conscientious objector. This objector refused to fight, the dictates of his conscience and refused to be swayed or interrupted by an English court by its repeated threats of imprisonment.

Other tribunal in England have been raising similar cases. In one instance, a conscientious objector was forced to post a bond of $1,000, the note of which was cancelled when the man claimed he was living on the proceeds of the sale of his own garden. The man has been told he would have to make a living by his own labor and that he would be able to support himself.

Arbitrary Courts

Through the English Catholic Worker, there is a call for material dealing with the case of conscientious objectors. Protests have been raised by letters and articles in the Catholic Worker against certain tribunals and the arbitrary courts....

West Coast Progress

Labor Presents Heartening Picture to Catholic Worker Editor

Seattle, Portland And Points South

Day After Day

What a mess my notebook gets into while I am travelling! And how hard it is to be doing things on the run. Here I am waiting for Cole Jackman, business agent of the Longshoremen’s Union, to come and take me to the docks of Portland, Oregon, to find out what the moment to send back a message for the possible general strike that is around my notebook is a difficulty. A pile of visiting cards falls out from Cole’s pocket. Cole is an authentic of a young Communist I am to look up in the Portland labor movement. Sister is a Catholic in Seattle and an ardent worker in the Legion of Mary. Here is a mild-mannered fellow who has just brought in a cargo of lumber. It is a gray rainy day, but still, as he says, God is with us, and we are waiting to be loaded on the boat.

By working towards the equalization of wages, the American Way is called to our attention. The “gangs are called out” who demand a rate for labor. It is a case of wages not being slanted under an overcast sky. Down the river floated rafts of cut wood to be loaded on the docks, and on the dock were piles of sweet-smelling lumber to be loaded on the boat.

In too many instances an undue portion of the income has been claimed by those who have no ownership or control of capital, while those who have only their labor to invest have been forced to accept working conditions which are unreasonable and wages which are inadequate. This is the situation from which labor arises.

The Soul of Woman, membership of one of the locals in Portland where there was a mild-mannered fellow who has just brought in a cargo of lumber. It is a gray rainy day, but still, as he says, God is with us, and we are waiting to be loaded on the boat.
**Labor Briefs**

Business is good. That's a fact and also a concern to labor unions and labor leaders. From every point of view it is evident that the war has increased employment. Increased employment is authentic we see increased unemployable and increased wages, hours and conditions, is authentic we see increased employment. Increased employment is the result of increased productivity. Increased productivity makes conveyor operations more profitable and cuts down the need for workers. This spokesman, Pres. A. J. Houston, states that the productivity is up.

Employer-Employee Harmony

From the brighter side comes news from Detroit of a packing firm, Hammond and Standish, announcing that it will form a harmonization committee for the employers for the establishment of an association, the employer and the company of the union: "Since the union has been here we have improved conditions in the factory. We have union cooperation, we are working together so that we can improve the conditions of employees and work together for an annual wage agreement.

From the Credit Clearing House Co. in Fort Smith, Arkansas, the report states that in the right direction comes the union: "Since the union has been here we are confident that we will be able to continue the union."

**Sour Note**

The recent pastoral of the Bishops on the Social Order won many readers with its clear statements. The pastoral is a planned program or the Credit Clearing House Co. presented its findings and recommendations. The report urges union leaders to refuse the right to vote and to open the union to workers of all races. The report recommended that all cash and sending clients to stores which would be forbidden to sell relievers any such items as soft drinks, tobacco, candy, etc. The unit would be a great friend and champion.
I men themselves. Our job, after mission and study we hope a self-develop. We want it, however, to their tobacco and razor blades. It seems to be happiest when he reasonable. With a little time, how demands have been, for the most part, met to get jobs, no hanging around there ls any work that day. Men who stay with us, and it keeps them workmg through to West Coast, no bribing in order to get jobs, no hanging around there ls any work that day. Men who stay with us, and it keeps them workmg through to West Coast, no bribing in order

EIGHTH STATION Christ Meets the Women of demanding many changes that were both expensive and unreason- able. With a little time, however, demands have been, for the most part, met. Several of the fellows installed the docks early in the morning and the interest has been very come over every Wednesday eve- ning to talk to the men on religion and in general on topics that interest them. Out of these talks a come convert class with about six fellows taking in- struction. Most of the people who have been transferred by train, they had been promised breakfast at 7 o'clock. Others went out eight and nine—still no breakfast. Then the same foreman who had promised it at seven announced they would not be able to eat until eleven. It was only after threat of a work stop- page that he relented and per- mitted the crew to eat. There was no complaint with the quality of this meal nor of the lunch which followed later—both were paid for in cash. The foreman, and deductions made later from pay check at the rate of one hour’s time (or 45 cents) for each meal. The men were paid for ham and eggs for breakfast; for dinner, the men were paid for 25 cents for meals, and it is on this point that a later dis- agreement arose.

The two men from The Catholic Worker who were transferred by train, it was a wide-open job. They were paid for 50 cents per hour. They got paid off there after finishing up at eight o’clock. The implications of the situa- tion were that there was no pay- off being made for the whole man, although the men, at widely separated points, could hardly be expected to guess that. Never- theless, as the evening progressed, groups of men began converging on the labor camp in Rye, including even the crew from Bridgeport, which had been the widely heralded point of this pay-off. In all there were approxi- mately 200 men at the labor camp, under accommoda- tions which, to a large extent, the men themselves, were intended only for summer occupancy. One very small amount of the solid source of heat for the entire deep sleeping ball, lined on both sides with bunks in double tiers. Some of the bunks did not even have mattresses, and blankets being passed out to substitute for that purpose. Because of the conver- gence of the bunks some of the men were crowded into one bunk. Those who arrived late in the afternoon could not get into the dormitory, and a large number of the men lay in the open. They had to stand in line to eat, and the men were not allowed to eat their meals in the dormitory. The men were not allowed to eat their meals in the dormitory. They were allowed to eat their meals in the dormitory.

NINTH STATION Christ Falls 3 Time

TENTH STATION Jesus is Stripped of His Garments

ELEVENTH STATION Jesus is Nailed to the Cross

THIRTEENTH STATION Christ is Tokened Across the Cross

Both in Stamford and in Bridgeport attempting at nearly the same time to get paid off. This point is important considerations of the agency officials hangs on this point.

The gang which finished work 7 o'clock that night was paid off to Bridgeport to be paid off. But while waiting for the train to Bridgeport another train pulled in bound in the opposite direc- tion to New York. At this point a stranger arrived on the scene, an agent of the firm, a man of the crew, and an an- nouncement was made that those wishing to be paid must proceed to Rye. The crew piled into the train for Rye and New York. We got to Rye, however, we told them they could not be paid off there, but that the pay- off was to be in Bridgeport, as originally announced. But every attempt to get to Bridgeport to get paid was unavailing. The train did not stop, and we were never paid. We asked for a note of identification to show the conductor on the train and were refused. We asked for an official receipt for the amount owed to them for work, which they said would have to be paid by the train conductor, and they refused. Without money they could not buy food, and they were effectively stranded in Rye. This point was particularly curiously, Kane main- tains a labor camp in Rye, about a quarter mile from the station. It is significant that if a man takes advantage of any of these accommodations he fails im- mediately to refuse any payment against his earnings.

Officials at the labor camp re- ceived even in 1917 a representa- tive to the station with the men, to identify the train officials to get them routed through. To all their inquiries they were told brutally to wait. Meanwhile, despite what had been announced at Rye regard- ing a pay-off in Bridgeport, the other man from The Catholic Worker who was working with a crew in Bridgeport was unable. The men did not want to be there—had it dismissed had left the camp after remaining there only a short time, and eventually found his way to Bridgeport at 11:30 before being paid. It was not until then that he found that he had irate official orders to pay the charges on the other men for the service charge on their total earnings. The men were not allowed to pay the charge and the other men were not paid. The men were never paid off.

Several men being paid off protested also that they had been credited with their full working time. Their only satis- faction was to have seen the foreman and get a time account- ing on his total earnings. This was apparent from the fact that some men were even willing to stay for four or five foremen, and that none of the foremen issued satisfactory receipts.

Among those who protested

MARTY PAUL

"It is a grave error to believe that winning these one rule among men as long as they engage first and foremost in the production of the material goods of this world. These, be- fore all else, are to be considered and developed. We want it, however, to come spontaneously from the men themselves. Our job, after mission and study we hope a self-develop. We want it, however, to come spontaneously from the men themselves. Their own desire to solve their economic and social problems.

Father Le Beau continues to asked for a note of identification to show the conductor on the train and were refused. They asked for an official receipt for the amount owed to them for work, which they said would have to be paid by the train conductor, and they refused. Without money they could not buy food, and they were effectively stranded in Rye. This point was particularly curiously, Kane main- tains a labor camp in Rye, about a quarter mile from the station. It is significant that if a man takes advantage of any of these accommodations he fails im- mediately to refuse any payment against his earnings.

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Road to Golgotha

Thinking over possible themes for a Lenten editorial, we could not but dwell on the Passion of Jesus. Ordinarily we could follow through the road to Golgotha in traditional fashion, marking step by step the events as portrayed in the Stations. But this time one thought persisted; persisted in spite of our attempts to piece the story in its usual coherent fashion.

The scourging. Here it was difficult to get a clear mental picture of Christ suffering the torments of his persecutors. All around His figure there arose vague, misty images that almost obscured Him and yet seemed to make His person so intense. His stillness and His presence, so that we could hear His voice, could feel His loving heart as to our last hope. . . .

Thy most loving heart as to our last hope . . .

"Dismayed by the horrors of war which bring ruin to peoples and nations, we turn, 0 Jesus, to Thee for comfort and strength. We seek Thee in the fragrant garden out in front of Mt. Angel, the Benedictine Monastery, a visit to the crater of Mt. Tabor, the only existing volcano within a city. There was a day when I would be in Ephesus and to prove that they..."
Saint Peter Claver

Hooverville

The rain poured down. Underneath was mud, ankle deep, and the ground was that of two rows of shack roofs reflected gray clouds in its pools. It was not cold, thank God, but there were 650 shacks, and they George Parish, the mayor of the York or Washington. had a vision of him digging a mayor in the country. he had just buried as an "Foshist," and because he told of his position. From the fact grave and disposing of the body the benefit of those heirs. tried to sell it for $25. Hooverville! But when a one lady who has mission services. Sadly, there in the mud, in the preacher came down on Christ­ stood with its feet in water, driven him out." I wish to congratulate you on the source of the Commune," in your February...
Guilty and Guiltless

Even, in our secularized times, when governments no longer regard war as a punishment of guilt, a conventional distinction between guilty and guiltless still persists. It is looked upon as most dishonorable for a soldier to use his arms against defenseless civilians. And, as we have seen, there is nothing in general is unpermissible in war, except in so far as it is an unintended and unavoidable consequence of lawful conduct.

The modern principle, therefore, of subjecting the civilians to the air raids and bombings with poison gas is an immoral way of conducting war. The same is to be said of the F.D.R.-stacks of the last, and the current, European war. The end never justifies an evil means. Hence, no one may proceed in order to intimidate the guilty.

Around the corner is Ericson's, Archbishop Blanchet's Shelter, Pilgrimage, and I beg our readers to send their clothes to the center for the jobless in the Portland. If they have been sent to the Skid Row of the city. By this means the Bibles, the stations, and the German government and army through the civilian population, by starving the latter (babies, women, and old people), Winston Churchill, then as now First Lord of the Admiralty, said at Paris January of 1915, that the Germans are the same as a means which spells the ruin of the world. The right government at Berlin does not give the right word when it is handed over to the tender mercies of officialdom's impersonal and rubberping rubber-ball.
Carolina Chain Gang Story

Seems like all my plans are shot again. I'm still in the dumps as I wrote last month but not literally. The police came and shooped us from our "colony" and even our priest-friend couldn't do much to help us as pious and good as he is. I got the air and the air buy some money and we headed out. I planned to come by an inquiet route to visit you and take in some of the other Houses of Hopsitality. But wait until you hear what happened.

We got that fast from train, known to the boys on the road as the "bean train." For a while I was putting myself on the back for having overtired the railroad detective. When we least expected it, we stopped at a town that was supposed to have no railroad "bull" and were marched to a county jail for immediate trial and sentenced to thirty days on the chain gang (I would have fiddled around this neck of the woods).

Our trial was a corker. A sleepy judge was called to the country jail and the six non-paying passengers were arraigned. The judge asked a guard to attend to that man who was shot at the place. Eight were needed, so we were detained until the local police went out to herd in a couple of the bad boys from the town. The trial got under way and lasted about five minutes—just long enough to have the judge sign commitment papers for us and swear a few times. We had been warned not to talker with the court, for this would mean ninety more days for our "contempt."

Man's Treatment of Man

Believe me, this camp is a tough layout. We were given stripped mits upon entering and a lecture as to what the rules were. It was made plain that the "babous" were to get a double dose of everything. I've been here a week now and believe me I've found they didn't fail. Sure, we work in the gravel pits which furnish gravel for the county roads. We dare not smoke, talk or try to take out time, even for our personal needs. When dinner time comes we line up with our hats held in our hands behind our backs and wait until the guard gives the signal to make our way to the tables. We make up our noon meal. They get so monotonous and I can't eat the dried fat-back (de-laced salt pork) they throw in with it. Every morning meal consists of corn bread (but sometimes the variety is changed) and the heaviest and simplest kind of corn bread. After each meal we are searched for utensils. The way guards treat the men is the worst of this society.

The cell-block in which we sleep is crowded and dirty. The toilet bowls are in the same room and the beds are arranged two-high and about six feet apart. The guards stand guard in front of us. The trusted men are short-time's sleep. They at least have more space. The guard on duty is perched on a high chair between the two blocks. He sits on a chair and looks at us across his legs. Even to get up at night we must yell "getin' up Captain" and he in turn calls "get up and get back quick."

We are even taught not to mind what they came here—well, there's certainly nothing about the place that will make them anything but worse.

The Sabbath

Yesterday one of the fellows was sick and bolted at his work. He was at the grave pit and got sick. We don't consider it a sin and seven Our trial was a corker. A sleepy judge was called to the country jail and the six non-paying passengers were arraigned. The judge asked a guard to attend to that man who was shot at the place. Eight were needed, so we were detained until the local police went out to herd in a couple of the bad boys from the town. The trial got under way and lasted about five minutes—just long enough to have the judge sign commitment papers for us and swear a few times. We had been warned not to talker with the court, for this would mean ninety more days for our "contempt."

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1. Worshipped a Theory

Worshipped a Theory

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